

## POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

## REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

## The Vacancies in the State Ticket.

The sessions of the Republican State Committee were continued last night at the Lincoln Club Rooms, No. 37 Union square, with Mr. Hamilton Harris in the chair. The principal object of the session was the selection of candidates for State Engineer and Surveyor and State Comptroller, in place of Mr. J. T. Robinson and Thomas Hillhouse, declined. After a lengthy canvass of the situation it was decided to put William B. Taylor in nomination for State Engineer and Surveyor. No nomination for State Comptroller was made, but the probabilities seem to be that the committee will offer the nomination to Horace Greeley. Final action will probably be taken this afternoon upon this subject. The statement contained in one of the papers to the effect that the committee proposes to hold its meetings in the Lincoln Club Rooms, and that the \$12,000 expense incurred last fall at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, appears to be decidedly in error. The committee announces that its meetings will be held in the Lincoln Club Rooms, No. 37 Union square, and that the entire bill incurred for rooms last fall at that hotel was only \$104.

## CITY POLITICS.

## Union Republican General Committee—War the Roses.

The rooms of this committee, at the corner of Twenty-second street, were thronged last evening by the numerous committee and the friends of its members. Charles Spencer was there with his diamond pin and ring, and was the center of the occasion, getting off some huge rhetorical sentences with his peculiar gesture. Rufus F. Andrews, president of the committee, and watched the proceedings with complacency. Mr. Culver proved the Machiavelli. The president was Mr. John V. Grady. Besides these gentlemen, Robert C. Brown, James Ingram, Harbor Master Thompson, Colonel Duganne and other notables in local politics were present.

After the time was fixed and the locations settled for holding the primaries, pursuant to the approaching nominations, during which a sharp controversy sprang up between Mr. Spencer and Captain Lator, the question of selecting six delegates to unite with the remaining six of the other two organizations was introduced by Colonel Duganne, who, in proceeding his resolution, admitted that he was not a delegate to the committee by ballot. It was at once evident that his proposition was received with disfavor. Mr. J. W. Culver later on, and the members were not to be delegates to be appointed by the chair. Upon this Charles Spencer vacillated upon the floor.

He made a trifling admission, in which he said that the action the committee was about to take was vital to the interests of the republican party, and he hoped that the decision would be reached by the members, and not entrusted to the judgment of any one man, however pure. He contended that any proposition looking to the appointment of these delegates by ballot was a violation of the constitution of the party, and besides, it was the right of the committee to decide by its own vote, and one which he would not surrender. He proposed a plan of providing for the apportionment of delegates to each assembly district, thus leaving twenty-one, from which could be chosen the six.

This excited a good deal of discussion. Mr. Culver took the floor and made a spirited and lengthy address, admitting that the committee was not a resolution offered by Mr. Duganne. He was followed on the negative by Mr. Andrews. Further debate was indulged in by Mr. Spencer, who, in the meantime, when the committee proceeded, under the pressure of the previous question, to vote upon the proposition of Mr. Culver, and the members were not to be delegates to be appointed by the chair. Upon this Charles Spencer vacillated upon the floor.

He made a trifling admission, in which he said that the action the committee was about to take was vital to the interests of the republican party, and he hoped that the decision would be reached by the members, and not entrusted to the judgment of any one man, however pure. He contended that any proposition looking to the appointment of these delegates by ballot was a violation of the constitution of the party, and besides, it was the right of the committee to decide by its own vote, and one which he would not surrender. He proposed a plan of providing for the apportionment of delegates to each assembly district, thus leaving twenty-one, from which could be chosen the six.

This excited a good deal of discussion. Mr. Culver took the floor and made a spirited and lengthy address, admitting that the committee was not a resolution offered by Mr. Duganne. He was followed on the negative by Mr. Andrews. Further debate was indulged in by Mr. Spencer, who, in the meantime, when the committee proceeded, under the pressure of the previous question, to vote upon the proposition of Mr. Culver, and the members were not to be delegates to be appointed by the chair. Upon this Charles Spencer vacillated upon the floor.

He made a trifling admission, in which he said that the action the committee was about to take was vital to the interests of the republican party, and he hoped that the decision would be reached by the members, and not entrusted to the judgment of any one man, however pure. He contended that any proposition looking to the appointment of these delegates by ballot was a violation of the constitution of the party, and besides, it was the right of the committee to decide by its own vote, and one which he would not surrender. He proposed a plan of providing for the apportionment of delegates to each assembly district, thus leaving twenty-one, from which could be chosen the six.

This excited a good deal of discussion. Mr. Culver took the floor and made a spirited and lengthy address, admitting that the committee was not a resolution offered by Mr. Duganne. He was followed on the negative by Mr. Andrews. Further debate was indulged in by Mr. Spencer, who, in the meantime, when the committee proceeded, under the pressure of the previous question, to vote upon the proposition of Mr. Culver, and the members were not to be delegates to be appointed by the chair. Upon this Charles Spencer vacillated upon the floor.

He made a trifling admission, in which he said that the action the committee was about to take was vital to the interests of the republican party, and he hoped that the decision would be reached by the members, and not entrusted to the judgment of any one man, however pure. He contended that any proposition looking to the appointment of these delegates by ballot was a violation of the constitution of the party, and besides, it was the right of the committee to decide by its own vote, and one which he would not surrender. He proposed a plan of providing for the apportionment of delegates to each assembly district, thus leaving twenty-one, from which could be chosen the six.

This excited a good deal of discussion. Mr. Culver took the floor and made a spirited and lengthy address, admitting that the committee was not a resolution offered by Mr. Duganne. He was followed on the negative by Mr. Andrews. Further debate was indulged in by Mr. Spencer, who, in the meantime, when the committee proceeded, under the pressure of the previous question, to vote upon the proposition of Mr. Culver, and the members were not to be delegates to be appointed by the chair. Upon this Charles Spencer vacillated upon the floor.

He made a trifling admission, in which he said that the action the committee was about to take was vital to the interests of the republican party, and he hoped that the decision would be reached by the members, and not entrusted to the judgment of any one man, however pure. He contended that any proposition looking to the appointment of these delegates by ballot was a violation of the constitution of the party, and besides, it was the right of the committee to decide by its own vote, and one which he would not surrender. He proposed a plan of providing for the apportionment of delegates to each assembly district, thus leaving twenty-one, from which could be chosen the six.

This excited a good deal of discussion. Mr. Culver took the floor and made a spirited and lengthy address, admitting that the committee was not a resolution offered by Mr. Duganne. He was followed on the negative by Mr. Andrews. Further debate was indulged in by Mr. Spencer, who, in the meantime, when the committee proceeded, under the pressure of the previous question, to vote upon the proposition of Mr. Culver, and the members were not to be delegates to be appointed by the chair. Upon this Charles Spencer vacillated upon the floor.

He made a trifling admission, in which he said that the action the committee was about to take was vital to the interests of the republican party, and he hoped that the decision would be reached by the members, and not entrusted to the judgment of any one man, however pure. He contended that any proposition looking to the appointment of these delegates by ballot was a violation of the constitution of the party, and besides, it was the right of the committee to decide by its own vote, and one which he would not surrender. He proposed a plan of providing for the apportionment of delegates to each assembly district, thus leaving twenty-one, from which could be chosen the six.

This excited a good deal of discussion. Mr. Culver took the floor and made a spirited and lengthy address, admitting that the committee was not a resolution offered by Mr. Duganne. He was followed on the negative by Mr. Andrews. Further debate was indulged in by Mr. Spencer, who, in the meantime, when the committee proceeded, under the pressure of the previous question, to vote upon the proposition of Mr. Culver, and the members were not to be delegates to be appointed by the chair. Upon this Charles Spencer vacillated upon the floor.

He made a trifling admission, in which he said that the action the committee was about to take was vital to the interests of the republican party, and he hoped that the decision would be reached by the members, and not entrusted to the judgment of any one man, however pure. He contended that any proposition looking to the appointment of these delegates by ballot was a violation of the constitution of the party, and besides, it was the right of the committee to decide by its own vote, and one which he would not surrender. He proposed a plan of providing for the apportionment of delegates to each assembly district, thus leaving twenty-one, from which could be chosen the six.

King as candidate for United States Senator from that State. Senator McCargy's term expires March 4, 1870.

Judge Dent and General Alcorn have agreed to stump Mississippi in company for the Governorship. Returns from the town elections in Connecticut, held on Monday last, exhibit small republican gains.

A telegraphic despatch states that Thomas Hillhouse has declined the republican nomination for Comptroller of this State.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail states that Governor James L. Orr, in conjunction with others, is actively centering and working in South Carolina.

Governor Clinton, of Massachusetts, has ordered an election in the Seventh Congressional district, to fill Secretary Boutwell's vacancy, on the day of the State election.

It is understood that Mr. Chamberlin has accepted the nomination, but this third party movement in Massachusetts will probably prove as ridiculous as that of the temperance men in Maine, at the recent election in that State.

The report that General Robinson has declined to run on the republican ticket for Secretary of State is denied. A telegram from Birmingham, N. Y., dated October 7, says:

There is the best authority for the statement that General Robinson has declined to run on the republican ticket for Secretary of State. The despatch would seem to place General Robinson in the anomalous position of declining what had not been tendered. The generally accepted fact is that the nomination of General Robinson has not, in consequence of the failure of the mails, yet reached New York, is strongly in favor of the nomination of General Robinson.

The following is a copy of the letter sent by the officers of the late Massachusetts Labor Reform Convention to Mr. Edwin M. Chamberlin, informing him of his nomination for Governor:

Sir:—In accordance with the vote of the Labor Reform Convention at Worcester, on the 25th ult., we would notify you that you were nominated, with great unanimity, as the candidate for Governor at the coming election. The party of reform, of which you are a member, is determined to break the shackles that bind them, and they make you their first and best hope. With great esteem, we remain your fellow laborers.

ISRAEL W. ANDREWS, President.  
S. B. PLATT, Secretary.

## TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY CONVENTION.

Election of Officers—Communications from General Sherman, Commissioner Wilson, Treasurer Spiller and Others—Advantages of a Northern Pacific Railroad.

The Convention met at half-past ten o'clock, with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Boutte.

Mr. CALVERT COMSTOCK from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported for President J. F. Briggs, of Saginaw, Mich. A number of vice presidents and secretaries were also reported. The report of the committee was adopted, notwithstanding Mr. Briggs requested to be excused, and he was excused on the ground that he was unable to attend.

The following are the vice presidents—John A. Poor, of Portland, Me.; O. F. Fowler, of Bristol, N. H.; John B. Purge, of Rutland, Vt.; Edwin F. Johnson, of Middletown, Ct.; R. T. Hough, of Lewis county, N. Y.; William A. Thomson, of Queenstown, Canada; A. S. Page, of Oswego, Colo.; William Phelps, of Detroit, Mich., and Murray Nelson, of Chicago.

The following are the secretaries—Henry L. Davis, of Oswego; Eugene Pringle, of Jackson, Mich.; Henry P. Dean, of Portland, Me.; Charles Sheldon, of Rutland, Vt.

On motion of Mr. Ames a committee of seven was appointed to arrange business for the Convention to act upon.

A very long communication on the general subject of opening communications, received from Joseph L. Wilson, Commissioner of the Land Office, was read. Speaking of the Central and Union Pacific roads, he said that was a compromise line, sacrificing general to local interests, while the proposed Northern Pacific road would be a line for the great transcontinental railway.

A communication on the subject of the Mississippi valley, by J. S. Scott, was read, in which he pointed out the great natural advantages of those localities. Referring to the proposed route he advocated that the route be taken as the line for a great transcontinental railway.

The Portland (Me.) delegation, after a stormy passage, arrived to-day.

The Convention reassembled at a quarter past two o'clock, and prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Boutte.

The Chair announced the Committee on Resolutions as follows—John A. Poor, of Portland, Me.; H. G. Libby, of Portland, Me.; Charles Sheldon, of Rutland, Vt.; Edwin F. Johnson, of Middletown, Ct.; R. T. Hough, of Lewis county, N. Y.; William A. Thomson, of Queenstown, Canada; A. S. Page, of Oswego, Colo.; William Phelps, of Detroit, Mich., and Murray Nelson, of Chicago.

Mr. POOK, of the Portland delegation, stated that there was great interest in Maine to make Portland the terminus of the proposed line, and that he had been very successful in securing the support of the Maine delegation, and that he had been very successful in securing the support of the Maine delegation, and that he had been very successful in securing the support of the Maine delegation.

Mr. POOK, of the Portland delegation, stated that there was great interest in Maine to make Portland the terminus of the proposed line, and that he had been very successful in securing the support of the Maine delegation, and that he had been very successful in securing the support of the Maine delegation, and that he had been very successful in securing the support of the Maine delegation.

Mr. POOK, of the Portland delegation, stated that there was great interest in Maine to make Portland the terminus of the proposed line, and that he had been very successful in securing the support of the Maine delegation, and that he had been very successful in securing the support of the Maine delegation, and that he had been very successful in securing the support of the Maine delegation.

Mr. POOK, of the Portland delegation, stated that there was great interest in Maine to make Portland the terminus of the proposed line, and that he had been very successful in securing the support of the Maine delegation, and that he had been very successful in securing the support of the Maine delegation, and that he had been very successful in securing the support of the Maine delegation.

Mr. POOK, of the Portland delegation, stated that there was great interest in Maine to make Portland the terminus of the proposed line, and that he had been very successful in securing the support of the Maine delegation, and that he had been very successful in securing the support of the Maine delegation, and that he had been very successful in securing the support of the Maine delegation.

Mr. POOK, of the Portland delegation, stated that there was great interest in Maine to make Portland the terminus of the proposed line, and that he had been very successful in securing the support of the Maine delegation, and that he had been very successful in securing the support of the Maine delegation, and that he had been very successful in securing the support of the Maine delegation.

## EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Oct. 7.—4.20 P. M.—Consols closed at 93 1/4 for money and 93 1/4, 3/4, for the account. United States five-twenty, 104 1/2; five-twenties, 104 1/2; Illinois Central, 94.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Oct. 7.—Bourse started at 114 1/2. Consols, 104 1/2; five-twenties, 104 1/2; Illinois Central, 94.

BRISBANE MARKET.—BRISBANE, Oct. 7.—United States five-twenty, 104 1/2; five-twenties, 104 1/2; Illinois Central, 94.

SYDNEY MARKET.—SYDNEY, Oct. 7.—United States five-twenty, 104 1/2; five-twenties, 104 1/2; Illinois Central, 94.

AMSTERDAM MARKET.—AMSTERDAM, Oct. 7.—United States five-twenty, 104 1/2; five-twenties, 104 1/2; Illinois Central, 94.

ANTWERP MARKET.—ANTWERP, Oct. 7.—United States five-twenty, 104 1/2; five-twenties, 104 1/2; Illinois Central, 94.

BRUSSELS MARKET.—BRUSSELS, Oct. 7.—United States five-twenty, 104 1/2; five-twenties, 104 1/2; Illinois Central, 94.

BOULOGNE MARKET.—BOULOGNE, Oct. 7.—United States five-twenty, 104 1/2; five-twenties, 104 1/2; Illinois Central, 94.

LYONS MARKET.—LYONS, Oct. 7.—United States five-twenty, 104 1/2; five-twenties, 104 1/2; Illinois Central, 94.

MARSEILLE MARKET.—MARSEILLE, Oct. 7.—United States five-twenty, 104 1/2; five-twenties, 104 1/2; Illinois Central, 94.

NANTES MARKET.—NANTES, Oct. 7.—United States five-twenty, 104 1/2; five-twenties, 104 1/2; Illinois Central, 94.

ORLEANS MARKET.—ORLEANS, Oct. 7.—United States five-twenty, 104 1/2; five-twenties, 104 1/2; Illinois Central, 94.

REIMS MARKET.—REIMS, Oct. 7.—United States five-twenty, 104 1/2; five-twenties, 104 1/2; Illinois Central, 94.

STRASBURG MARKET.—STRASBURG, Oct. 7.—United States five-twenty, 104 1/2; five-twenties, 104 1/2; Illinois Central, 94.

TOULOUSE MARKET.—TOULOUSE, Oct. 7.—United States five-twenty, 104 1/2; five-twenties, 104 1/2; Illinois Central, 94.

VERDUN MARKET.—VERDUN, Oct. 7.—United States five-twenty, 104 1/2; five-twenties, 104 1/2; Illinois Central, 94.

VITRY MARKET.—VITRY, Oct. 7.—United States five-twenty, 104 1/2; five-twenties, 104 1/2; Illinois Central, 94.

WITTEMBERG MARKET.—WITTEMBERG, Oct. 7.—United States five-twenty, 104 1/2; five-twenties, 104 1/2; Illinois Central, 94.

ZIMMERBACH MARKET.—ZIMMERBACH, Oct. 7.—United States five-twenty, 104 1/2; five-twenties, 104 1/2; Illinois Central, 94.

AMSTERDAM MARKET.—AMSTERDAM, Oct. 7.—United States five-twenty, 104 1/2; five-twenties, 104 1/2; Illinois Central, 94.

ANTWERP MARKET.—ANTWERP, Oct. 7.—United States five-twenty, 104 1/2; five-twenties, 104 1/2; Illinois Central, 94.

BRUSSELS MARKET.—BRUSSELS, Oct. 7.—United States five-twenty, 104 1/2; five-twenties, 104 1/2; Illinois Central, 94.

BOULOGNE MARKET.—BOULOGNE, Oct. 7.—United States five-twenty, 104 1/2; five-twenties, 104 1/2; Illinois Central, 94.

LYONS MARKET.—LYONS, Oct. 7.—United States five-twenty, 104 1/2; five-twenties, 104 1/2; Illinois Central, 94.

MARSEILLE MARKET.—MARSEILLE, Oct. 7.—United States five-twenty, 104 1/2; five-twenties, 104 1/2; Illinois Central, 94.

NANTES MARKET.—NANTES, Oct. 7.—United States five-twenty, 104 1/2; five-twenties, 104 1/2; Illinois Central, 94.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," from London, Oct. 7.

DEPARTED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," for London, Oct. 7.

ARRIVED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," from London, Oct. 7.

DEPARTED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," for London, Oct. 7.

ARRIVED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," from London, Oct. 7.

DEPARTED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," for London, Oct. 7.

ARRIVED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," from London, Oct. 7.

DEPARTED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," for London, Oct. 7.

ARRIVED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," from London, Oct. 7.

DEPARTED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," for London, Oct. 7.

ARRIVED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," from London, Oct. 7.

DEPARTED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," for London, Oct. 7.

ARRIVED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," from London, Oct. 7.

DEPARTED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," for London, Oct. 7.

ARRIVED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," from London, Oct. 7.

DEPARTED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," for London, Oct. 7.

ARRIVED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," from London, Oct. 7.

DEPARTED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," for London, Oct. 7.

ARRIVED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," from London, Oct. 7.

DEPARTED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," for London, Oct. 7.

ARRIVED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," from London, Oct. 7.

DEPARTED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," for London, Oct. 7.

ARRIVED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," from London, Oct. 7.

DEPARTED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," for London, Oct. 7.

ARRIVED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," from London, Oct. 7.

DEPARTED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," for London, Oct. 7.

ARRIVED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," from London, Oct. 7.

DEPARTED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," for London, Oct. 7.

ARRIVED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," from London, Oct. 7.

DEPARTED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," for London, Oct. 7.

ARRIVED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," from London, Oct. 7.

DEPARTED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," for London, Oct. 7.

ARRIVED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," from London, Oct. 7.

DEPARTED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," for London, Oct. 7.

ARRIVED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," from London, Oct. 7.

DEPARTED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," for London, Oct. 7.

ARRIVED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," from London, Oct. 7.

DEPARTED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," for London, Oct. 7.

ARRIVED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," from London, Oct. 7.

DEPARTED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," for London, Oct. 7.

ARRIVED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," from London, Oct. 7.

DEPARTED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," for London, Oct. 7.

ARRIVED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," from London, Oct. 7.

DEPARTED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," for London, Oct. 7.

ARRIVED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," from London, Oct. 7.

DEPARTED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," for London, Oct. 7.

ARRIVED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," from London, Oct. 7.

DEPARTED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," for London, Oct. 7.

ARRIVED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," from London, Oct. 7.

DEPARTED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," for London, Oct. 7.

ARRIVED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," from London, Oct. 7.

DEPARTED.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ship "Albatross," for London, Oct. 7.